GO INTO IT BALDHEADED." Washington, Feb. 9.-Senator Vest's letter, which was read at the annual banquet of the Greystone Club, of Denver, to-night, is a political contribution of much interest. The letter shows that Mr. Vest is a man of courage as well as candor, and yet the first impression which its reading will produce is that the Senator was panie stricken when he wrote it; an impression which, despite the "graveyard whistling" that marks one or two passages, will be deepened by

ing the sentiments of the writer, either in regard to men or measures. He is ardent admirer of Hill, but is in favor of "anybody to beat Hill" for the Presidential nomination; he is opposed to Gorman because Gorman is not a friend of "tariff reform," by aggressive advocacy of which only can the Democratic party hope to escape "overwhelming disaster"; he is a devoted friend of leveland, whom he regards as the sole "logical" Democratic candidate, despite his unrelenting hostility to free coinage and his offer "to straddle the tariff question in 1888, but he is convinced that the bosses-otherwise the "managers and tacticians"-of the party have decreed that Cleve-land shall not be nominated. Mr. Vest, therefore, casts about for a second-hand party savior. He praises Flower, but in a tone which seems to lack sincerity; his eyes are then turned westward where William R. Morrison looms grandly, with Palmer, Carlisle and Boies in the background, but it is plain that Vest's heart is not there. Cleve-

to his position on the free-coinage question. He justly complains that Hill's attitude is uncertain, and that his public expressions on that subject are "unintelligible," and be criticises Cleveland's recent utterances on the same subject as "unwise, inexpedient and an outrage on his friends in the Senate"; but he does not doubt the latter's "honesty," while he does suspect Hill's. But while Mr. Vest is an ardent advocate of free comage, which he hopes and believes will win, he earnestly protests that the question must be kept in the background and out of sight until after the Presidential election, or the party will inevitably suffer defeat. His argument amounts to this: Either the Eastern Democrats or the in the end, but the reaping of the harvest of deceit must be postponed until after the election of a Democratic President; in other words, freecoinage Democrats and anti-free-coinage Democrats must enter and stay in the same "blind pool" until the Presidential contest, with the full knowledge that one of the factions is to be cheated in the end. Such candor is worthy of all praise. Mr. Vest knows full well that if Cleveland should be elected President he would veto any free-coinage bill which might be passed by Congress; as for himself, his "hope and belief are that we will have free coinage," and yet ne has the frankness to declare in a letter to a free-coinage Democratic club that he is a devoted Cleveland man. and to urge that the free-coinage question be kept in the background. Such courage is worthy of the highest admiration.

Of course Senator Vest is an honest, sincere friend and advocate of "tariff reform," and yet his first choice for the Presidential nomination is a man who, in 1888, approved and desired the adoption by the St. Louis Convention of "a cut and dried platform containing the old straddle of 1884"; a man who was willing, for the sake of a nomination, "to pull down the flag which he had himself placed at the masthead." Curiously enough, the only evidence that Mr. Vest adduces in support of his assertion that Gorman "does not represent the great cause of tariff reform" is the fact that he bore to St. Louis that same "cut and dried platform" which Cleveland approved and which the Convention rejected.

Senator Vest is so carnest in his desire for "tariff reform" that he demands that the Ways and Means Committee shall report not only "a eral tariff bill representing in its provisions the true position of the Democratic party," but als bills "attacking in detail the most flagrant and op-pressive features of the McKinley act." He adds that "of course all these bills will be defeated, but that "nothing but unblushing falsehood can then charge the Democratic party with insincerity or cowardice." It will be noted that his argument on this point is directly opposed to his argument on the coinage question. Mr. Vest does not forget incidentally to announce as " reactionary and fatal" the policy recommended by Hill, whose attitude in resp ct to the tariff question he does not appear to have found so "unintelligible" as his views in regard to free coinage.

There is room for grave doubts, at least, as to whether the letter will be conducive to harmony in the Democratic ranks, but that is a matter which will not give Republicans serious concern. They will, however, read with extreme interest the plainest and most candid and truthful confession of the hypocrisy, dishonesty, and false pretences of the Democratic party which was ever spoken or written by a member of it.

The letter is as follows: SENATOR VEST'S LETTER.

The letter is as follows:

SENATOR VEST'S LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1892.

My Dear Sir: Accept my thanks for your kind invitation of the 20th list, asking me to attend the annual banquet of the constant of the present of the series of the constant of the present of the present of the present of the present, a would enhody my views on the political struction in a street of the read to the club. You refer to an intents bispatch," in which I declared my preferance for Mr. Clevehard as the Presidential cancerdate of our presently, appeared a statement that I favored Governor Hill, And without any disposition to thrust my opinions on the public as to matters to thrust my opinions on the public as to matters to thrust me inmediate sphere of my official duffes, justice to be Democratic party and myself demands under the presenting upon us. In private conversations I have often said, and now state publicly. The house presenting upon us. In private conversations I have often said, and now state publicly. The nounced David B. Hill as a trailor, and have been unable to see any good in his character or achievements. He has my unqualified admiration achievements. He has my unqualified admiration and gratitude for much that he has done, the action to the Republicans to steal the New Legislature. I have also said that recent veers had satisfied me that Cleveland could do with the he he pleased. From and that Hill could do with the he he pleased. From and that Hill could do with the he he pleased. From and that Hill could do with the he he pleased. From this has originated the report to which I have almoded. I have never unread in my canes desired the technique of the propertion of the pleased of the country as a state can which he decided the propertion which he decided the propertion of the pleased. From and that hill could do with the he he pleased. From and that Hill could do with the he he pleased. From and that hill could do with the he he pleased. From this have said the propertion of the propertion of the pr

BE A HYPOCRITICAL OLD FRAUD.

are exceedingly pleasant, and no one knows better than myself his services in the last Congress in defeating the Force bilt. I would not plack one laurei from his brow, but he does not represent the great cause of tariif reform. No personal consideration inducences me, for in 1888, when Mr. German and the last William L. scott came to the St. Louis convention with a cut-and-dried partform containing the old stradde on 1884, approved, as they stated, by Mr. Cleveland, the convention repudanted the movement and I heartill induced its action. Not even Mr. Clevelands name was potent enough to pall down the flag which he had blinged placed at the mastereal. It floats there to day and will never be furfled until the war taxes which the Republican party promised to remove upon the return of pence have been taken from the stature book.

Nor do I agree with Governor Hill that the Tariff act of 1883 should be re-emarted. That hav is not so extreme as the McKinley act, but it is equally objectionable. Many of its provisions were voired down in both the sensate and the House of Representatives, but an exparte conference committee, apon which no Democratic seasator would serve, reported the ball at midmight in the last hour of the session, and it passed the Senste by one majority. To favor such festilation now is reactionary and absolutely latal. It seems to me that the Ways and Means Committee of the House should report a general tariff bill representing in its provisions the true position of the Pemocratic purry. Raw materials should be put on the free list and duties reduced on all the necessaries of life to the lowes rates by which the amount can be cellected necessaries.

the fight should rage on the right, left and centre, and the kepublish senate should be compelled to meet the issue squarely.

Of course all these measures will be defeated, but there will be no opportunity for the enemy to escape, and nothing but unbinshing faischool can then churce the Democratic Party with insincerity or cowardice. Our party is now practically united on the tarief, but hopenessly divided on the silver question. No one differs from Mr. Cleveland more carnessly and radically than myself as to the free coinage of silver. I consider his letter to the New-Yora meeting, at the tane and under the circumstances, unwise, inexpedient and an outrage on his friends in the Senate. I never questioned his honesty, however, nor was I surprised at its position. In lesse, although opening and notorically against free colinage, he was nominated maniforally by the Democrats and enthusiastically supported by the men who now denome him for his view upon silver. In fact, a large majority of the Eastern people of all parties are opposed to the free coinage of silver. No party and no candidate isyoning it can carry New-York, New-Jersey or Connecticut. The only difference between Cleveland and Hill as to silver is that the former leaves no doubt of his position, white the latter's friends even are anable to understand him. In his Elmira speech Governor Hill declared that the melting pot furnished the crucial test, and the "silver dollar of Allison, the silver dollar of Sherman cannot now abide the test of intrinsic velue." In the same

In his Elmira speech Governor Hill declared that the meding pot furnished the crucial test, and the "silver deliar of Allison, the silver dollar of Sherman camot now abide the test of intrinsic value." In the same speech he said: "I admit the Bland-Allison act of 1878 to be indefensible," and he denounced as "tabes and suchlings" those who advised the postponement of the silver question. "The gold dollar," he said, "loses nothing by being melted, but the Bland-Allison dollar loses many grains." If Governor Hill does not mean that enough silver shall be added to the gold dollar everywhere, his statements are uninselligible. If he means that free coinage would, of itself, make the silver dollar equal all over the world to the gold dollar, he should have said so. Whatever may have been his meaning at Elmira, he afterward declared at Albany that no free coinage built should be passed by this Congress, but that the Bland-Allison act should be re-enacted, and he joined the "babes and suchlings" by advocating the postponement of the silver question to a more convenient season when it could be finally adjusted.

The serious question is not what has been said by Governor Hill or any one clse, but what should be done by the Democrats. "To everything there is a season," and in my judgment this is not the time for thrusting the question of free coinage into the next canvass so as to divide our party and give success to the Repul

contempt. I am dealing with facts as they are, not as I would have them. I do not abandon the hope and belief that we will have free coinage, but it cannot come under present conditions.

The Democratic party must make no mistakes, for the coming contest will decide political supremacy in this country for the next quarter of a century. Free coinage save the action of Democratic Congress or by the National Democratic Convention means division and division means defeat. It would strengthen us possibly in the south and some Western States, but would decide the contest in the doubtful states of the Northenst against us. The passage of a free coinage bill by the Home and Senate would simply invite the Excentive veto and lose New York, Connecticut and News-Jersey without adding one electoral vote to the Democratic column. Nothing is surer than the veto, and the silver men cannot override it in the Senate. The silver producing States, California, Colorado, Oregon and Nevada, will vote the Republican ticket, while of the states lately admitted Montana alone is doubtful. Wisconsin, if Senator Vilus is good authority, will be hopejessly lost on the free columng issue, and the chances are each day increasing that Kanyas will swing back into the Republican ranks, no matter what is done about silver.

There are 443 electoral votes under the new apportionment, and of these the Democrata can only rely upon 226, counting New York and Indiana, with the States that voted for Cleveland in 1288. The Republicans will have 217 electoral votes, conceding them Montana and Wisconsin, and this would give the Democrats nine majority. The loss of Connectent and West Virginia with six votes each, or of either, and one of the Southern States, would give the Democrats in the majority. The loss of Connectent and west Virginia is a significant fact, it view of these figures. This gentleman, with as large necrests in West Virginia, and facile tendencies as a politician, will be an important factor in that State, and if a desperately close cente

come within our grasp, are overwhelmingly in favor of Democratic success. What has caused this revolution? Every intelligent and importial man must concede that it has no, been aused by agitation of the silver question, for the liver producing States are now Republican, as they ways have been. It has come from the revolt against he McKinley act and the reckless expenditure of the sillion Dollar Congress, which bankrapited the Treasury in order to furnish an argument for tariff transion, the nomination of Cleveland seems to me the just and ogical result of present political conditions, but the first of the Democratic party depends upon the fortunes of no one man. The managers and inclicians, of which I am not one, have determined that he shall not be nominated, and I know enough of them and of oncentions to be certain that they will achieve their surpose.

not be nominated, and I know all active their purpose.

Rosent events place beyond question the fact that Governor Hill will accure the entire New York delegation to the National Democratic Convention. New York is necessary to success in the Presidential election, and nothing could be more disastrons than the nomination of Hill over Cleveland, followed by a little factional fight in the Empire State, and wide spread desortent among the Democratis throughout the country. If the nominee is to come from New York then Reswell P. Flower is beyond question our strongest candidate. He has been elected Governor by 70,000 phreality, has the confidence of both factions and is a safe, reliable and popular Democrat.

If the controlling element of the New York Democracy persists in forcing Governor Hill upon the party and will accept no other conclusion, it seems to mour candidate should come from the West. In that event my personal preference would be for this tried and faithful Democratic vote. The nomination of Flower would make assurance doubly sure, but every real Democrat will help to elect the ticket nominated at Chicago in June next, no matter what name is at its brad. The paramount necessity for the country's welfare is the remination of Equilibrium of Plander with favored classes and the profligate expenditure of public money. Very truit,

Alexander B. McKinley, eq., President of the Greystone Club. Deliver, Col.

A CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY. The sixth annual convention of the Young People's the Second Collegiate Church of Harlem, at Lenox-ave, and One-hundred and twenty-third-st., to-morrow afternoon and evening. The afternoon will be largely given up to the business of the association. In the evening the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the Rev. James A. Reed, the Rev. Dr. J. Elmen-dorf, the Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge, the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd and the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Vocal and instrumental music will be interspersed with the speaking. The Rev. W. T. McElveen will speak in the atternoon.

TRAMSATIANTIC TRAVELLERS. Among the passengers sailing on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, for Bremen, yesterday, were the Rev. P. Elermann, W. Gordon Camming, George C. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Griswohl, J. M. Jackson, Aubrey E. Meyer, Samuel McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs George R. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Enis, Joseph P. Storey, the Rev. F. Vlefpaus, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Whitford and E. A. Prior. Among the passengers arriving on the French stemmship La Normandle, from Havre, were Bronson Howard, E. J. M. Gantler, B. Antoine Lecarpentier, the Rey, Vital de Lonbersan, the Rey, Lazare de Flen, E. Sanford and C. Lokofsky.

TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

The second annual service of the Sons of the Revo lation will be held at St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third-st., on Sunday, February 21, to commemorate the 160th achiversary of the birthday of George Washington. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Coney Weston, general chaplata of the Sons of the Revolution; the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, rector-of St. Thomas's Caurch; the Rev. Dr. Mannsell Van Renselaer, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, rector of Emmanuel Church, Weston, Conn.; the Rev. Brock-holst Morgan, chaplain of the society, and the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, chaplain of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

Spare Pearline Spoil the Wash

THE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS. MANY HANDED DOWN BY EACH DIVISION-CASES

Allany, Feb. 9 .- In the Court of Appeals to day the following decisions were handed down.
The People agt, William T. Sinell, appellant; the

copie agt. William Trimble, appellant; the People agt. dali Cotte, appellant, Judgment affirmed. William F. Erving set, the Maror, etc., of New-York, appellant; the People act, the Buffalo Stone and Cement Company, app-liant; Henrs A. Rice, assigner, see, pgt. James Grange, appellant; Margaret M. Brenon, executris, etc., agt. Ruins Dodge and another, xecutors, ecc., appellants; in re-judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of John L. Hobson, administrator, etc.; Frank W. Ehrman, an infant, etc., agt, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant; Whitemore, sole surviving trustee, etc.; Catharine Molovern, administratrix, etc., agt. the Central Vermont trilroad Company, appellant; Amy L. Tompkins, adinitistratifix, etc., agi, the city of Oswego, appellant, indement affirmed with costs.

center and others, appellants. Judgment of the Genpecial Term, reversed, and the judgment of the Special Term albrined in all things, without costs to either party

perhants. Judgment reversed, and a new trial granted.

Margaret Devlin, appellant, agt. the Mayor, etc., of New-York. Order of the General Term reversed,

York appellant. Order of the General Term, and judg-ment entered on verdict dismi-sel, and judgment ordered dismissing the complaint, with costs.

In re producte of the will of Almira Ingersoll, de-Judgment of the General Term reversed, and aveable out of the estate.

Dodge and another, executors, etc., appellants. Cric If the General Term alarmed, and judgment absolute ordered for the plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs. Marguret M. Brennan, executrix, etc., agt. Rufus podge and another, executors, etc., appellants. Appeal from the order dismissed, with costs.

John Hayes, receiver, etc., appellant, agt. Mrs. Will-

These cases were argued: John Narting, appellant, agt. William H. Alice et al.,

as executors, etc., respondents.

In re petition of Annie Tienken and another, as executors, cic., to account, etc.
C. N. Wing, respondent, agt. Bernardo de la Rienda et al., appellant Second Division the following decisions were

Emily F. Dingley, appellant, agt. Isidore M. Bow, espondent; Smith agt. Hohn; Alfred De Cordova agt. stephen C. Barnum, appellant; Delecta H. Woodruff et al., appellants, agt. sophronia M. Paddock; Joseph Levy et al. agt. Edward W. Newhall et al., appellants; Milo A. Daniels ant. Joseph W. Smith, appellant (Landon, J., not sitting); Samuel G. Brown, appellant.

Landon, J., not sitting; Sannel G. Brown, appealant, agt. Emil Ney et al.; George Schuchngan agt. Solan Winterbottom et al., appellants; Jennie E. Reflly et al., appellants, agt. Charles Hart; James N. Danah agt. James Boys, appellant; Emma L. Shaw agt. Winfield S. Shaw, appellant. Judgment affirmed, with costs. John H. Vuschief et al. agt. Hannah R. Van Vrechten, appellant. Judgment reversed, and a new trial granted, appellant. th costs to abide the event, unless the plaintiff within thirty days stipulate to reduce the amount due and unpaid upon the Hen to the sum of \$11,780, with in-terest thereon from September 17, 1885, in which event

terest thereon from September 17, 1835, in which event the judgment as thus modified is affirmed, without costs in this court to either party.

Edis H. Roberts & Co., respondents, agt. John Buckley et al., respondents, and George T. Victor and others, appellants. Judgment revirsed and a new trial gramed, with costs to anote the event.

In the matter of the application for the removal, etc., of Thomas S. King as police justice of the city of Ruffalo. Order modified by stricting out that part which takes and certifies the sum of \$1,000 as counsel fees and disbursements for the complainant, without costs of motion of complainant for leave to withfraw.

dered agt, appellants, with costs.
William M. Van Antwerp and another, respondents,
agt, Henry Kelly, County Treasurer, appellant, Order
affirmed and judgment rendered against appellant.

without costs.

Sylvester Trimmer, appellant, agt. the City of Rockester, respondent. Motion for reargument in calendar er, respondent. Motion for reargument in chiencus; 550 granted, without costs. Parence R. Conser, appellant, agt. John Treadway, ponderat. Motion to open default and restore cause callendar granted, without costs; and leave is given place the cause on calendar at the opening of the

Frank Johnson, respondent, act, the Netherlands-merican Steam hip Company, appellant, S. W. Coonley, appellant, act, the City of Albany, appellant, act, the City of Albany,

The following are the calendars for tomorrow: First Division-Nos. 74, 44, 77, 38, 88, 89, 98 Second Division-Nos. 719, 671, 685, 886, 711, 721, 722 and 723.

SHE WANTS TO RECOVER THE PROPERTY. Mrs. Ella H. Bucknam has begun a suit in the Supreme Court ngainst James H. Ingersoll and others to recover the share of her husband in the estate of his father, Ezra Bucknam. She charges that there was a conspiracy, in which Ingersoll took a leading part. An effort is being made in the present suit to prevent her brother-in-law, F. A. Coffin, the executor of the estate of Ezra Bucknam, from distributing the funds in his hands. In her complaint, which was drawn by Guggenheimer & Untermyer, Mrs. Bucknam alleges that in 1873 her husband was declared to be a bankrupt, in the United States Court, and that all his property, including his interests under his father will, was assigned to J. J. Thomasson. Mrs. Buck nam declares that Ingersoll, with the aid of Thomas F. Wentworth, a lawyer, procured a sale of the undetermined interest of her husband in the estate of his father. At the sale, her husband's interest was bought by William Paulding. acting for ingersoil, for \$310. Ingersoil told her, she declares, that the sale was to protect her interests, and that she could have the interests assigned to her again on payment of the purchase price. The interest which Paulding bought, however, was transferred to a third person, who was interested in business with Ingersoll, and this interest is worth about \$20,000 ow, so Mrs. Buckmam alleges, and she is ready to pay now, so Mrs. Buchnam alleges, and she is ready to per-the \$310 which was paid for it. She wants an in-inaction to prevent the distribution of the interest, and she also wants the sale declared void, as far as randong is concerned, and a decree entered de-claring that the sale was made in her favor. The de-fendants in their answer deny the conspiracy and declare that the property was bought in a regular way.

uny.
Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday de

Allamy, Feb. 9.-The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the court below in the case of Jeremiah Cotto, the Italian, now awaiting death at Sing sing Prison. He will accordingly be resentenced to death by electricity. Cotto was indicted in Brooklyn, jointly with Mary G. loare, for killing Luiga Francatosa on July 24 last. The Court of Appeals to-day awarded Frank W. Theiman, an infant, judgment for 825,036, in his suit agniest the brooklyn City Rallroad Company. Angust 16, 18e0, the Theiman child, who was then three year, old, was run over by one of the company's "bol-tail" cars, and received injuries that "indered necessary amputation of the right leg above the knee.

THE JUDGE SUSPECTED A CONSPIRACY The sait of Mrs. Louise Voss against Herman Voss r absolute divorce was called for trial before Judgo Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The Judge became suspicious that everything was not right, and he questioned the witnesses sharply for a few minutes. Then he said it was evidently a conspiracy to get a divorce, and he dismissed the com-

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Before Van Brunt, P. J.,
O Brien und Patterson, Jid—Nes. 81, 82, 51, 73, 92, 59,
65, 69, 49, 77, 67.

Supreme to rit—Chambers—Before Beach, J.—Motion cal.,
surreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Barrett,
J.—Nes. 1001, 1018, 1023, 1030, 1122, 1132,

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Barrett,
J.—Nes. 1001, 1018, 1024, 1030, 1122, 1132, 1138, 358, 119,
417, 1018, 1024, 104, 536, 608, 638, 764, 222, 360, 602,
624, 113, 360, 20, 146.

AN wants but little here below, But everybody wants H-O

for breakfast.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Refore Pryor, J.—Nos. 7, 10.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Refore Bischoff, J.—Nos. 26, 53, 59 and thirty two elevaded suffrant cases.
Common Pleas—Tisl Term—Part I—Refore Daily, G. J.—Nos. 1857, 1129, 811, 1334, 884, 1235, 298, 662, 772, 862, 694, If, 713, 401, 43, 1716, 1240, 1683, 1619, 1198, 833, 1649, 1302, 745, 306, 1300, 1731, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part II—Before Regerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part II—Before Bookstaner, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Superior Court—Special Term—Refore Preedman, J.—Nos. 545, 553, 311, 521, 519, 519.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before McAdam, J.—Nos. 1075.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before McAdam, J.—No. 1075.
Superior Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before McAdam, J.—No. 1075.

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Fitzgerald J., and Assistant District-Attorney Davis—Nos. 1 to 7 Inclusive Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Cowing, J. and Assistant District-Attorney Macdona—Nos. 1 to 11

STORMS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC. INCOMING VESSELS REPORT HEAVY WEATHER

-OIL USED TO CALM THE WAVES.

All incoming vessels yesterday brought news o ocean in the last week, accompanied by squalls and high seas. The steamship La Normandie from Havrs, had a most storing passage. She fought her way across against a continuation of head gales and high and dangerous seas. Her passengers were compelled to remain below nearly all the time, as the decks of the big steamer were swept fore and aft by the crests of the big waves which broke over her. Bohemia, from Hamburg, encountered heavy weather as soon as she left the Channel. The wind came from the west and southwest, and was accompanied by seas which caused the ship to roll heavily. On February 1 than ever, and the heavy seas caused the vessel to labor and roll heavily. Yesterday morning the storm abated, and the steamer came into port without suffer-ing injury. Some of her cargo is probably injured where the salt water found a way to get through the

been at Pelfast getting a thorough overhauling, came in, in ballast, after a hard fight with winds and waves. The steamer Herold, from West Hurtlepool, also had high westerly gales and heavy head seas throughout the voyage. The steamship Camelia, from Shields, encountered the same storm. She had her sterboard ra smashed and her starboard lifeboat carried away, with other damage about the decks. The back Olive, from Nnevitas, reported that on February 6, in the Gulf Stream, she encountered a northenst gale which blew

The twenty fourth annual report of the New York The report of Miss Anna Roosevelt, president of the board of supervisors, mentions the fact that the new part of it was built with money contributed by Mrs. William D. Sloane. Miss Whitney supplied the bedand bedding for the new wards, and Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark will refurnish the old ones. Alfred Corning Clark and his son, Edward 8, Clark, have together given \$25,000 to endow five beds in perpetuity. Edward J. Woolsey will give to the hospital fwenty building sites at Astoria, L. L. as a memorial to his mother. He suggests that his mother's bequest of \$1,500 should be made the nucleus fund for a summer house to be built for the hospital there. Of the original medical consulting board, only tespondent. Same as above.

Itespondent. Same as above.

Ites T. Mitchell and others, respondents, agt.

Thorne, appellaht. Motion for leave to furthful and others, respondents, agt.

Thorne, appellaht. Motion for leave to furthful and office and the discourage of the second and discharged cursel, and appellaht. Motion for leave to furthful and others, respondents, agt.

Thorne, appellaht. Motion for leave to furthful and others, respondents, agt.

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Thorne, appellaht. Motion for leave to furthful and others, respondents, agt.

Thorne, appellaht. Motion for leave to furthful and others, respondents, agt.

Thorne, appellaht. Motion for leave to furthful and others, respondents, agt. the year. The officers of the institution are: President, O. Egerton schedid; vice president, Francis H. Weens; secretary, Temple Prime; treasurer, James of the board of supervisors: President, Miss Roosevelt; Vice-president, Mrs. Isaac Eronson; secretary, Miss J. F. (Puckerman; treasurer, Mrs. William Robison.

GENERAL LITTLEFIELD HAD NOT REN AWAY.

The case of General Milton S. Littlefield, who is ander indictment on a charge of grand larceny, was salled for trial in Part II of the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Flizgerald, yesterday. He die not answer to his name and no one appeared for him bench warrant was about to be issued, when A. J a beach warrant was about to be issued, when A. A. Perry, his lawyer, appeared and said that ceither the defendant nor his counsel had had notice of the date of trial, and that he had only just learned it. Gen-eral Littlefield was in Boston and he would have him back in a day or two ready for trial. The explana-

were indicted together in October, 1890. It was said they obtained \$5,000 from the mother of Alphouse J. Stephanic, when he was on trial in June, 1890, for the murder of Clinton G. Reynolds, under prefor the marker of Chinon O. Resistation of the inquire into stephanie's sanity. There was no reason for this, as the county pays the expenses of commissions. Little field was released on 87,500 hall, given by Henrietta Talcott, of No. 7 West Fifty-seventhat.

There was consternation among the directors f the entertainment of the Woman's Press of the entertainment of the Woman's Press Club at the Casino for a little while yes terday afternoon. Even the middle of the programme were given first, and the last ones next, while the first ones waited. The trouble was that Carmencia wa did not like the dressing room that was assigned to become exacting since she arrived at the dignity of a second long New York engagement, a big orchestra of spanish students and a heart trouble. So she would not dance. When all crainary means of pacification and persuasion had been exhausted Carmencita's ma ager, Mr. Cline, had one of those inspirations that despectate men sometimes have. He said he thought that if Channey Depew, who had just made an ad that if Channeey Depew, who had jeet made at a dress and was slitting in a box, would ask Carmenetia to dance as a special favor, she might do it. As a last experiment, it was thought worth trying. Mr. Depew was once called a spellideder, and to power that he ever had is yet lost to him. Carmenetia danced, and no one ever saw her smale more brightly or writhe her body more shanously.

FORWALL KEENE IN GOOD CONDITION.

The many friends of James R. Keene and of his from his injuries received in his riding abroad. cable dispatch to the father yesterday said, in substance: "Foxball is up to day, and the doctor pro-nounces bim to be all right." Mr. Keene and his friends were greatly distressed by the published reports about his son's condition. It was feared that mistaken kindness might have been concealing the real state of affairs.

SPLECTING RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS. The members of the Rapid Transit Commission held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Most of the time was spent in endeavoring to locate the stations on the proposed road. Commissioner Bushe said in case the referees decide that the road is necessary, the Commission wishes to be ready to put the franchise up for sale without delay. The referees will be ap-pointed February 18.

THE CHILDREN HAVE SYMPTOMS OF SMALLPOX.

THE TROLLEY WILL NOT BE USED.

PLANS FOR THE SIXTH AVENUE SURFACE LINE -STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Although the managers of the Metropolitan Traction ave, surface ralicond, refuse to say what kind of motive the tracks at the junction of that line and the Broad

A man well informed in the history of this A mat, well informed in the history of this transaction said to a Telbune reporter: "You can put it down as a fact that the trolly system will not be need by the new monagers of the Sixth-ave, surface reflroad. The report about the ease with which the trolly wires could be strong on the Manhattan elements." elevated road covers less than half of the route of the surface road, and it is absurd to suppose that the city authorities would allow them to put new electric wirelight companies to put their wires underground. This, with the fact that the Metropolitan Traction Company has provided for a cable-road crossing eixth ave. at Broadway, shows plainly enough that it their intention to make a cable road of their newly equired sixth-ave, property. They have put in the same kind of a cable crossing at Twenty-third-st. and Broadway, and they have already avowed their inten-tion of putting in a cable on the Twenty-third-st. inlinead. The Metropolitan Traction Company is dis-tinctively a cable-railroad enterprise and not a trolley-

ystem company."

The annual meeting of the stockholders or the Sixth Avenue surface Railroad was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company, sixth-ave, and Fortywe of the read. The following were elected didiss, Henry Demarest, Edward Weston, Albert W. Gr en, Theodore E. Maey, William Carpenter, Henry S. Moore, Charles G. Landon, George N. Cartis, F. A. Cans and John E. Alexander, Of these, all were re-elected except Gans, Alexander and George N. Curtis.

THE NEW BROADWAY CABLE CARS.

ONE HUNDRED OF THEM ORDERED-TO BE READY

The contract for the new Broadway cable cars has been award d to the John stephenson Company (limited), of No. 47 East Twenty-seventh-st. The contract was signed last week, and the cars will be completed by July. One hundred cars have been or-dered. They will be different from any street cars ever built in this country, and will have all the improve-ments and excent inventions that may help to make Life endurable on the over-crowded Broadway line. The parior revolving chair which has been intro-The parior revolving chair which has been lutro-duced in some of the new cable cars in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st and in cable cars in other cities cannot be used on this road owing to the enormous traffic, and for the same rinson cross section seats will be dispensed with. The new cars will be thirty-one and a half feet long, or nearly half as long again as the present cars, and will be seven feet ten inches wide, or about a half a foot wider, inside measure-ment, then the present cars. The cars will be nearly ment, than the present cars. The cars will be nearly two feet higher, which will be welcome news for the tall people and the wearers of silk hats. One improvement which will at once appeal to the good onse of every one is the increased length and width comfort than at present. These platforms will be five feet deep and nearly eight feet wide. It is the intention of the company to run double or combination cars such as are used in North Chicago and San Francisco, in which case one of the cars will be an open car on which smolding will be allowed. These combi-

nation cars, however, will not be put on unit the new system is in thorough working order.

One of the new cars will be about as long as an old car and the horses hitched to it. The old cars when crowded carry about. eighty passengers, while the new cars will carry over 115 with greater comfort. The side lights at each end will be done away with, as they throw the light render newspaper reading more enjoyable. At each end of the car will be a large locomotive lantern and a gong operated by the driver's foot, which will give notice of the car's approach. Safety guards will be placed under each end of the car just forward of the wheels. These guards will clear the ground by only one inch and a half, which will prevent any person from being run over by the wheels. Guards will also be placed along the side of the car from wheel to wheel. A six-inch indiarubber bumper will be at each end of the car to lessen the shock of collisions. The new cars will be painted in orange and gold like the present ones. of the car will be a large locomotive lantern and a

THE ELECTION IN GUATEMALA.

Recent dispatches have reported that there was trouble in the Presidential election in Guatemala. It was said that two candidates, Senor Lainfiesta and was said that two candidates. Senor Laminesta and temeral Reina Earrice, claimed a majority, and that the Chamber would have to decide between them; and that meanwhile General Barillas, the actual President, would remaig in office in a so-called "provisional" occupation, such as often becomes finally defined the state of the public business will allow of his decidence of the solution of the state of the public business will allow of his decidence of the solution. The other speakers will be dent, would remain in office in a so-called "provi-sional" occupation, such as often becomes finally def-inite and regular through the mere lapse of time. ome extracts are subjoined from an article published on the subject by "Las Novedades," of New-York, which says in its figure of Saturday :

which says in its fisme of Saturday;

Our exchanges from Guatemula go down to January
10. On that date the election of the President of the
Republic in the next constitutional term, from March
15, 1812, to the same date in 1895, was in progress.
The elections began on January 15. The results in the
Capital up to the 17th gave 1.182 votes to General
Reina farrios, 532 to Senor Enriquez Rarrios, 341 to
Senor Lainfesta, and 541 to Doctor Montifact. It is
seen that in the Capital the candidature of General
Itarios was the most favorably received. The "Diario
de Centro-America" affirmed meanwhile finat, in the
other parts of the Republic, Senor Don Prancisco Laindiesta was gettling an immense majority of votes. The
elections in the city of Guatemala have gone on in
perfect quiet, and we have not seen either that there
have been any disturbances in the Departments. Some
days before the elections Senor Lainfesta issued a
monifesto, declaring that he would accept only the
votes given freely and spontaneously in his favor.
This declaration was evidently intended as an answer
to those people who pretended that some official
pressure might be exercised over the election in the in-

pressure might be exercised over the election in the interest of Senor Lainfleyin, as against General Reina larries, the nephew of the late Dictator Rufino Barries, killed in 1885, at the battle of Chachnalpa, when he tried to force Salvador and the other small Republics into a Central American Union, under the direction of Guatemsia.

RAPID WORK ON BIG NAVAL VESSELS. Commodore Theodore D. Wilson, chief of the Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department, has been at Philadelphia to examine the work on the war vessels under course of construction at the works of William Cramp & Sons. He found that a large force of men was employed and that rapid progress was being made on all of the vessels. The cruiser New York, which was recently launched, is rapidly approaching comple tion for her preliminary trial, and the commerce destrover. Cruiser No. 12, or the Pirate, is so far advanced that she will probably be ready to be haunched

MORE COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE GASWORKS. The Herlih Board on Monday received fresh complaints about offensive odors from the Standard Galight Company's works, at One hundred and diffeenth st, and the East River. Officers of the company ap-peared before the Board yesterday and said that the trouble was caused by leaks in the main in Ous-hundred and diteenth-st. They promised to about the ce immediately.

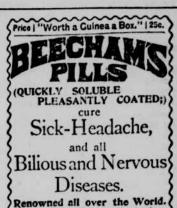
NO COAL " DEAL" YET ANNOUNCED.

No official announcement was made yesterday reout carriers. There were various rumors regarding the purchase of the different prope ties by the Vanderblit in-These were denied. The fall in the prices of the coal stocks at the Stock Exchange robbed the recent gossip of much of its significance.

ATHLEHIC APPOINTMENTS AT HARVARD. Cambridge, Feb. 9 (Special).—The Executive Committee of the Harvard Athletic Association has dededed to hold of the Harvard Athletic Association has defeded to hold three indoor meetings in the gyamasium this year instead of two, as it did last year. The first meeting will take place March 12, and will consist principally of spairing and wrestling. The contests will be as follows: Heavy weight spairing, 100 pounds or over; middle weight spairing, under 160 pounds; light weight spairing, 140 pounds or under; heavy weight wrestling, 160 pounds or weight weight weight in 160 pounds or over; middle weight weight pounds.

One thing is Certain-Pain Killer Kills Pain

There are many kinds of Pain. There's only one Pain Killer (Perry Davis)



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weight wrestling, 125 pounds or under, and putting six teen pound shot. The second meeting will occur March 19, and this will be the first ladies' day. The programme will be made up of bantam weight sparring, 115 pounds or will be made up of bantam weight sparring, 115 pounds or under; feather weight sparring; running high jump; contests in tumbling and on the parallel bers, and these two open contests, pole vault and flying rings. The last of the winter meetings and second ladies' day will be March 26. The open contests are tumbling, fence vault and running high jump (three in limit). The closed contests are in fencing, broadsword, club awinging and horizontal bar. The open ones are for members & the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association and to several of the better-known Boston and New-York clubs, by invitation. It was also decided to hold an open handicap meeting on Holmes's Field May 7. These games will be open to all smateurs. The games with Yale come of on May 14, at New-Haven. The annual I. C. A. A. A. meeting for the intercollegiate cup takes place at Newmeeting for the intercollegiate cup takes place at New York May 28.

TWO OF THE KIDNAPPERS INDICTED.

WARD WATERBURY TELLS HIS STORY TO THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY GRAND JURY.

Charles E. Waterbury and John McCann, two of the men concerned in the kidnapping of eight-year-old Ward Waterbury, son of Charles P. Waterbury, the Poundridge farmer, on the forenoon of Monday, Februnry 1, were indicted yesterday afternoon by the Westchester County Grand Jury, in session at White Plains. The witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury were the kidnapped lad, Ward Waterbury, and his father, and Prosecutor Walsh, of Greenwich, Conn. The Grand Jury found true bills of indictment against the accused men, and if they are found guilty under the New-York State laws they are liable to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State prison, whereas if they were tried in Connecticut the maximum punishment is but three years and a nominal

prosecution to use Sutherland as a witness in the in-terest of the people against Waterbury and McCann terest of the people against Waterbury and siccan should the latter refuse to plend guilty. The in-dicted men are now confined in the Fairfield County Jall, awaiting the action of a Connecticut Grand Jury, which will meet on Pebruary 16 at Bridgeport; but there is little doubt that they will be turned over to the Westchester County authorities for trial. The Connecticut Prosecutor has promised the Westchester County authorities that he will do all in his power to have the indicted men turned over to the New-York state people. In his opinion it is a Westchester County case, the lidmpped boy having been abducted from Westchester County. District-Attorney Plans will apply for requisition papers immediately, and says he will apply to Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, in person, if necessary, to obtain the transfer of Waterbury and McCann to this state. Little Ward Waterbury, the kidnapped lad, is a bright child and made an excellent witness before the Grand Jury.

SONS OF VEIERANS AND LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. One of the most important celebrations which will be held in the city in honor of Lincoln's birthday will be the dinner of Lafayette Camp. Sons of Veterans, which will be held at the Brunswick Hotel on Friday evening. bellion. Among these are the sons of Generals Grant parture from Washington. The other speakers will be st. Clair McKelway, Silas B. Dutcher, John Palmer, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Bartow S. Weeks, commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans. Governor Flower has promised to be pres-ent. Tickets may be secured from the following members of the dinner committee: John V. B. Clarkson, P. H. Murphy, Charles E. Sprague, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Henry M. Davis, Thomas G. Barry, William C. Hill, R. W. Wilcox, Edward S. Fowler, Frederick & Ware and Arthur H. Ely.

CERTIFICATE-HOLDERS ASK FOR A RECEIVER. Baltimore, Feb. 9 (Special).-Five bills for the ap-

pointment of a receiver for the American Fraternal Circle were filed in court to-day by disappointed certificate-helders, who, instead of waiting seven years to get \$1,000, demand the \$200 promised at the expiration of two years. The bills declare that the action of the Supreme Council in refusing to pay the first instalment on the seven-year certificates has destroyed the confidence of members in the manage-ment. One of the bills charges the officers with fraud. A crowd of excited people besieged the principal offices of the order to-day. The officers had offered to pay each member the amount he or she had paid in and they had settled with several of the certificate holders when the bills for a receiver were filed. When the fact of the filing was learned the officers refused to pay out any more money. The order is perfectly solvent, having \$500,000 reserve funds. Mayor Latrobe and other prominent citizens are the financial trustees.

THE STONE LECTURES AT PRINCETON. Princeton, N. J., Feb. 9 (Special).—The first of the series of Stone lectures was delivered before the seminary at Stuart Hall this afternoon. The lectures were founded some years ago by L. P. Stone, of New-York. The lecturer this year is the Rev. Dr. S. H. York. The lecturer this year is the Rev. Dr. S. Kellog, of the St. James's Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto. His subject is "Modern Theories of the Origin and Development of Religion." The course consists of eight lectures. Last year's lectures were acknowledged to be the most valuable part of the course and this year's will probably not fall behind in

witerest and value.

Vincent, who made such an enviable record at leftend on the football team this year, bus left college to enter the Medical School at Harvard.

THE G. A, R. IN CONNECTICUT.

Danbury, Conn., Feb. 9.-One thousand veterane greeted Commander-in-Clief Palmer, of the Grand Army; Governor Bulkeley and other noted guests at the Opera House this evening. The occasion was a reception to Commander-in-Chief Palmer, who is a reception to Commander-in-Chief Palmer, who is attending the silver encampment of the Connecticat Department of the Grand Army. The encampment was held this afternoon. The report of Adjutant-General Thatcher shows that there are sixty-nine posts in Connecticut with 6,940 members, a gain of 307 over last year. One hundred and fifty-two comrades died during the year and 381 were suspended.

THE ELECTRIC CONSOLIDATION.

Boston, Feb. 9.-It is announced here that H. Mck. Twombiy will be elected president of the new Con-solidated Electric Company, with C. A. Coffin as general manager. Of the \$10,000,000 preferred stock of the new capitalization, \$4,000,000 will be given for the Thomson-Houston preferred and the balance placed in the treasury. If the Westinghouse Company should be purchased, the preferred stock would probably be used.

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